

IMPORTANT RULING.

Secretary Winslow Will Not Interfere With the Present Importation of Mexican Ores—Congress Must Decide the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Winslow last night made public the long-expected ore decision, in which he sustained the present classification, that admitted argentiferous lead ores imported from Mexico free of duty.

The Secretary, after reciting the uniform decisions and practice of the department with respect to the classification of these ores since 1888, says: "The dutiable or non-dutiable character of these ores was the subject of an investigation by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, who reported on July 5, 1888, in effect that ores of the character mentioned, namely: ores containing more lead in weight than either gold and silver, but more gold or silver than lead in value—are not in the opinion of the committee subject to duty under existing law. If the question presented were a new one and had not been the subject of administrative construction fortified by the opinion of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, I would feel at liberty to give greater consideration to the eighty arguments which have been adduced, tending to establish the dutiable character of all ores of this description containing lead in appreciable or considerable quantity, the more so if it had been satisfactorily demonstrated that these ores are not known nor entitled to be known commercially as ores of silver. It not having been so demonstrated, and it being the fact that since the original decision of 1880 on this subject Congress has re-enacted the pre-existing provisions of the tariff with regard to lead ores and silver ores respectively, I do not feel at liberty to set aside the existing classification. It must be assumed that the rulings and practice of the department were known to Congress when it passed the tariff act of 1883.

"It must be held that the designation of lead ore and silver ore in the tariff in the absence of legislative definition was that of existing decisions that Congress intended the classification should turn on the question of value and not of quantity. It is therefore considered that this department is without authority to change the departmental and Congressional definition of these ores, and in faith of which large business interests have been established.

"That Congress did not intend to impose duty upon the lead which might be found in the different ores but only upon such ores as were then recognized under the decisions of the department as lead ores, is gathered from the other parts of the tariff acts, for in paragraph 156 'copper' is made dutiable whenever found in ore, and in paragraph 191 'nickel' is also made dutiable whenever found in ore or other crude forms. In those cases it is clearly the metal contained in the ore which is made subject to duty, and had the same form of expression been used in reference to lead that metal would have been dutiable at the rate prescribed whenever found in ore.

"According to well settled rules of statutory construction this difference in the form of expression must be deemed to indicate a different legislative intent and to limit the authority of the department to impose duty in such cases to the ore itself under existing rules of classification. I consider, therefore, that the present classification has attained the force of Congressional enactment, and that a change, if desired, must be sought in Congressional intervention. If, however, ores of this description are imported, which are distinctly known as lead ores in the legal and commercial sense, they would as such be dutiable. It is deemed advisable in this connection to enjoin upon customs officers a strict enforcement of the regulations of this department intended to correct abuses which formerly existed in the methods of entry, sampling and classification of ores of the character mentioned."

JILTED AT THE ALTAR.

Scoury Way of Treating an Expectant Bride.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 19.—A long anticipated wedding in high Catholic circles here had a sensational set-back which may result in the death of the bride expectant. G. A. Barger, a young man of wealth and social standing in Wheeling, and Miss Marie Ross, equally high in position in this city, were to have been married yesterday. The bans had been duly proclaimed from the altar of the Catholic Church, and all preparations had been made for the wedding. The bride provided herself with an elaborate trousseau and the Cathedral had been decorated for the ceremony. The young man's business affairs, it was known, would keep him absent until the last moment, so nothing was thought of his non-arrival. The caterers with the wedding party started for the young lady's home, the groom being expected at the altar. The church was thrown open and the bride party was filing in when the father of the bride was handed a dispatch and told to read it before passing into the church. It was from Barger and said: "I have changed my mind and transferred my affection to another. To-day I have married a lady of this city." Miss Ross fainted and was taken home by her mother. She now lies critically ill. The greatest indignation is felt at the occurrence and a warm reception awaits Barger when he shows himself.

Sentenced to Be Hanged.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Judge Martin sentenced Henry Carlton, alias "Handsome Harry," yesterday. Carlton shot and killed Policeman James Brennan. He was pale and nervous. When asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced, Carlton, gripping the bar with his white, cold hands, said in a studied speech that he was not guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge Martin said the jury acted justly and properly, and sentenced Carlton to be hanged on Thursday, December 4. Carlton heard his sentence unmoved. Then Clerk Sparks read in his sonorous tone the black-edged death warrant, committing Carlton to the custody of the sheriff, and commanding the sheriff to carry out the mandate of the court.

Immense Prairie Fire.

BISMARCK, N. D., Oct. 19.—An immense prairie fire, many miles in extent, has been raging all day within a few miles of here. Efforts of farmers to check the conflagration have been unavailing and a large number of farms have already been destroyed. A strong wind has been helping the fire along and the flames make leaps of over twenty feet. The village of Menoken, fourteen miles below here, consisting of sixteen blocks, is entirely swept away and the inhabitants are reported destitute. The wind is rapidly carrying the fire to Bismarck and the city is enveloped in smoke and flying cinders. The residents apprehend great danger.

THE ARID REGIONS.

How Thrifty Kansas Lands May Be Made Valuable and Productive By a Proper System of Irrigation.

The editor of the Garden City Sentinel in recent article on irrigation in South-west Kansas reaches the following conclusions: The factor which furnishes all that the question of a water supply is to be found in the underflow or "sheet water." As we have shown before, this is in the Arkansas valley, from 20 to 300 feet and more in depth, from 10 to 50 miles and more in width, is an average of but three feet below the surface in the immediate river bottoms. It is a vast body of water flowing slowly eastward, being apparently sufficient in quantity to irrigate all the irrigable land for a distance of many miles on each side of the river. Owing to the rapid fall of the entire valley to the eastward, and the nearness of the water to the surface in the valley, it is an easy matter to penetrate this underflow and run the water out upon the surface of the ground.

The cost of obtaining water by this means to thoroughly irrigate a large section of country would seem, from data thus obtained, to be so light as to be exceedingly profitable.

It has been demonstrated, and is conceded by the best authorities, that the average yield of irrigated lands is at least four times as great, counting one year with another, as the yield from lands dependent on natural rainfall. The certainty and abundance of crops by irrigation tend to confine the labors of farmers to smaller tracts of land, thus insuring a dense agricultural population which, in turn, gives impetus to a dense manufacturing population, and the attendant proportion of the professional classes, teachers, etc.

Why Governmental management is necessary and will be effective in solving this problem, we will briefly show:

In the testimony given by the editor of the Sentinel before the Senatorial Committee on Irrigation as to a plan for irrigating the plains this was suggested: That a large main canal should be provided on the highest ground on each side of the Arkansas river, reaching from the mountains, or nearly so, in Colorado, past the one hundredth meridian in Kansas; these to be kept upon the highest land and to be connected with available storage reservoirs, thus making two grand chains of storage, canals and lakes, reaching clear across the arid region. Then open supply pools from the underflow and lead the water to these storage systems, where it could be made available for all parts of the land needing irrigation. A supply once stored, no part of the great plains need ever be without its ample supply of water right at hand. While storm waters, surplus from the mountains and the flow of artesian wells would all lend their aid, it must be apparent on the most casual observation, that the steady gust of the insupportable waters of the underflow, day and night, the year round would be of vastly greater significance. We only need refer, on passing, to the immense amount of water power such a system would develop—sufficient to cover the land with factories, and heat and light the homes of the people by electricity. With such a system of water supply once developed this valley of the American Nile will support in comfort 24,000,000 of people.

It is the duty of the Government to take hold of this matter at once for a host of reasons. Private capital would develop the whole in time, but piecemeal, and in a desultory and unsystematic way. Some favored localities would be crossed and re-crossed by a superabundance of ditches, crowding and interfering with each other, while other portions would be neglected wholly or for long years. The cost to the people in delay and overcharges would be more than the entire cost of the system.

The Inter-State feature can be handled only by the National Government.

Not only would National assistance insure speedy and systematic development of the whole, but it would justify a proper regulation of the cost of water to the consumers.

It would not be necessary that the entire development should take place in a year or two, even if such a thing were possible; but, so much would be assured from the first, that any part, whenever constructed, would be in harmony with the final whole, and the waste of time, energy and money be reduced to the minimum.

If we need irrigation, and this or any other plan will secure it, it is high time that the people were awake and stirring themselves. We only speak the words of truth mildly when we say that all Southwest Kansas and Southeast Colorado will need irrigation very much next season and each season thereafter. These lands have paid the Government millions of dollars. The East has received liberally from the paternal store and we are but demanding what is just when we say: "Devote to our needs the little that will be necessary to make our region habitable, especially when it will add to the wealth of the Nation a hundred fold." Millions of private capital are ready to take up the work and carry it on to a most glorious success whenever the Government shall open the way, and now is a far better time than any number of years hence.

Important Verdict.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 18.—The last Kansas Legislature passed a bill regulating rates of interest and punishing any one who took usury. It provides that if excessive interest or usury is charged that the lender is liable to loss of both principal and interest and can not by law collect either. The first case of the kind was decided in the district court of this city yesterday. Many years ago David Hutchinson borrowed \$8,000 of H. D. Booge, a money lender, who was secured by a real estate mortgage of \$12,000, with excessive rates of interest. Hutchinson died and Booge sold the notes and mortgage to Hubbell, of Des Moines, Iowa, who brought suit for foreclosure against Hutchinson's heirs some months ago. Defendants pleaded usury. The execution of the note and interest was acknowledged, but the jury rendered a verdict for defendants, not giving Hubbell any thing. They completely wiped out even the debt of \$8,000 acknowledged and the interest.

An Old Sore Healed.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—The State Baptist Association performed an important work yesterday in ordering that the Northern and Southern boards of missions in Missouri be discontinued and that a State board of missions be created. This eliminates one of the relics of the war. The Northern board of missions and the Southern board of missions have each regarded Missouri as free ground for the prosecution of their work, and collections have been made by each from all the Baptist congregations. Yesterday this was done away with, and henceforth all collections will be made by a State board. The vote on the report recommending this movement was unanimous.

THOSE RERATINGS.

What the Government May Do to Get Back Its Money.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—It is learned that Secretary Noble's decision in the rerated pension case of Senator Manderson, in which he indicated in the Senator's letter to the Secretary, it is held that his rerating was unlawful, was arrived at some weeks ago (though not made public) and he established a precedent which has since been followed by the Department in a number of similar cases.

Senator Manderson, it is said, has occupied a somewhat different position from a majority of the pensioners rerated by Commissioners Black and Tanner, and particularly those who occupy official positions in the Pension Bureau. His case was considered and an increased pension allowed him without any application on his part, or in fact, any knowledge that his case was being considered with a view to an increase, until he had received his certificate from the Commissioner of Pensions. Without drawing the arrearsages that the certificate showed was due him, Senator Manderson at once wrote to the Secretary of the Interior inquiring whether the increase in his case was made in accordance with law. The Secretary in response forwarded to the Senator a copy of a decision which he had just made in his case, in which it was held, as before stated, that while the Senator was wholly blameless in the matter, the rerating and increase were in direct violation of law. Thereupon Senator Manderson promptly returned the certificate to the department that it might be cancelled.

"One important difference," said an Interior Department official, "between Senator Manderson's case and the other cases, particularly those of the pension officials, is that he first sought to ascertain whether the rerating was lawful, and having found it was illegal, promptly returned the certificate without drawing the money. Another distinctive feature in Senator Manderson's case is that he made no application for rerating. While this is also true of some others, it is not true of a large number. It is learned that there are twenty-one of the employees of the Pension Office whose ratings have been increased. It is said that among the first duties the new Commissioner will be called upon to perform will be the recovery of all moneys illegally paid on pension claims."

The Commissioner undoubtedly has the right, and in those cases where the money has been placed beyond the reach of the law the Government can apply all future pension payments to the liquidation of the debt. So far, however, no attempt has been made to recover any of the money so unlawfully paid. A number of the twenty-one employees of the Pension Office whose pensions were rerated and increased have left the Government service since this action was taken. A large proportion of the number, however, are still in office, and it, therefore, will be comparatively easy to compel a payment by withholding both salary and pension until the debt is cancelled.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Descent to Death on Cincinnati's Inclined Plane Railway—Nine Passengers Meet a Terrible Fate.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The most appalling accident ever known on the inclined plane railways of this city happened yesterday between twelve and one o'clock. It was on the Mt. Auburn inclined plane, which lies at the head of Main street and reaches to a height of between 250 and 300 feet in a space of perhaps 2,000 feet or less. Nine persons were first reported killed.

Two cars are employed—one on each track. They are drawn by two steel cables that are wound upon a drum at the top of the hill by an engine located there. Nine passengers had entered the car at the foot of the plane and a number were in the other car at the top. The passage of the ascending car was all right until it had reached the top, when, to his unspeakable horror, the engineer found that the machinery would not respond and that he could not stop the engine. Only one result was possible.

The car was arrested by the strong bumper, which stops its progress, and as the engine continued all its force was expended on the two cables, and they snapped like wrapping thread under its enormous power. Then the car, with its nine inmates locked within, began the descent of that frightful slope. What were the feelings and thoughts of the fated nine may hardly be imagined.

The crash at the foot of the plane was frightful. A cloud of dust arose that hid the wreck from view for a moment, but when it was dispelled the scene was horrible.

The iron gate that formed the lower end of the track on which the car rested was thrown sixty feet down the street. The top of the car was lying almost as far in the gutter. The track itself and the floor and seats of the car formed a shapeless wreck mingled with the bleeding and mangled bodies of the nine passengers.

Two were taken out dead. One, a middle-aged lady with gray hair, was recognized as Mrs. Ives. A young girl of twenty, Miss Lillian Oskamp, daughter of Mr. Henry Oskamp, teacher, living at 11 Euclid avenue, died soon afterward.

Five others were injured, perhaps fatally and one man escaped miraculously with but a slight injury. The names of the injured are not yet fully ascertained. Hon. J. B. Hollister and a Mr. McFadden are said to be two of them. Judge Hollister is nearly seventy years old and can hardly survive such a shock.

Judge W. M. Dickinson was on the car, and being too old to escape from such a terrible danger, was one of the first of the wounded to die. He was a well known attorney, retired for a number of years, and was a warm personal friend of President Lincoln.

The list of dead stands: Judge William Dickinson, Mrs. Caleb Ives, Miss Lillian Oskamp, Michael Kneiss, Joseph Hockstetter, Joseph McFadden. The wounded are: Charles McFadden, foot crushed; Mrs. Hostetter, cuts and internal injuries; Mrs. Joseph McFadden.

The Mount Auburn inclined plane was the oldest in the city. It was built twenty-one years ago and this was the first accident attended with loss of life at any of the four inclined planes that are in constant use.

The Montana Crisis.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 18.—There has been no more developments in the Silver Bow contest to-day, save that, instead of the Republicans getting in their entire legislative delegation, they only got in six members, but that number is sufficient to overcome the Democratic majority which showed on the face of the returns. The general opinion among lawyers is that the Silver Bow canvassers had no authority to go back of the returns and that the court will decide in favor of the counting of the ballots as returned by the judges of election. The Democrats are very outspoken in denouncing the action of the canvassers.

A Difference in Degree.

"There was a regular cyclone up at our house this morning. Pop was mad as a hatter."

"Well," said Johnny, ruefully, "we had a disturbance at our house too. It wasn't a cyclone, though—sort of a spanking breeze."—Harper's Bazar.

LITEX—A song of rejoicing. Hearts that were heavy are glad. Women, look up and be hopeful. There's a help and there's health to be had. Take courage. O weak ones despondent, And drive back the foe that you fear. With the weapon that never will fail you. O be of good cheer.

For when you suffer from any of the weaknesses, "irregularities," and "functional derangements," peculiar to your sex, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription you can put the enemy of ill-health and happiness to rout. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See bottle-wrapper.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels take Dr. Pierce's Peppermint Cure.

A Church wedding, where the groom was eighty and the bride thirty-five years old, astonished a quiet Connecticut village recently.

Who is Dr. A. T. Shallenberger? He is a prominent physician of Rochester, Penna., who graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1846. In 1847 he announced the theory that all Malarial disease was caused by living germs in the blood and demonstrated its correctness by his Antidote for Malaria, which cured when all else failed. The microscope now reveals these germs, and Physicians accept the fact. If you have Malaria in your system, get the medicine and be well.

Miss MURPHY's (Charles Ebert Craddock's) novels yield her about \$3,000 a year.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

A CAVAL two hundred and fifty miles long is to be built for navigating purposes in New Mexico. It will be thirty feet wide.

There is nothing (unless it be the sewing machine) that has lightened woman's labor so much as Hobbs' Electric Soap, constantly sold since 1864. All grocers have it. Have you made its acquaintance? Try it.

GERM-CHIEFS' paralysis is the latest form of professional neurosis recorded in medical literature.

How MY THROAT HURTS! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tartar Elix's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Be moderate in your pleasures, that your relish for them may continue. Always to indulge our appetites is to extinguish them.

Many imitate "Tansill's Punch" 5c Cigar.

COLONEL JOHN CORDELL is paid \$30,000 a year by the New York World.

The late E. P. Rose found no difficulty in writing \$50,000 worth a year.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 21.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	3.30	4.10
Butcher steers	3.00	4.05
WHEAT—Native cows	1.50	2.25
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4.00	4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	65	65 1/2
Do No. 2 soft	59	59 1/2
CORN—No. 2	24	24 1/2
OATS—No. 2	22 1/2	23
RYE—No. 2	33	34
WHEAT—Patents, per sack	1.85	2.00
HAY—Baled	1.00	1.50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	15	21
CHEESE—Full cream	14 1/2	15
EGGS—Choice	10	10 1/2
BACON—Hams	5	6 1/2
Shoulders	7	8
Sides	6 1/2	6 3/4
LARD	6 1/2	6 3/4
POTATOES	30	40

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4.00	4.75
Butcher steers	3.75	4.50
OGS—Packing	3.75	4.10
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3.60	4.10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	55	55 1/2
Do No. 2 soft	52	52 1/2
CORN—No. 2	22 1/2	23
OATS—No. 2	14	14 1/2
RYE—No. 2	16	17
BUTTER—Creamery	20	21
PORK	11.50	11.60

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	3.00	4.50
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4.00	4.50
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4.00	5.00
WHEAT—Winter wheat	4.40	4.50
Do No. 2 red	80	80 1/2
Do No. 2 soft	75	75 1/2
CORN—No. 2	24 1/2	25
OATS—No. 2	22 1/2	23
RYE—No. 2	41 1/2	42
BUTTER—Creamery	16	16 1/2
PORK	10 1/2	11.00

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prime	4.00	4.50
HOGS—Good to choice	4.00	4.50
WHEAT—Good to choice	4.00	5.10
Do No. 2 red	74	84 1/2
CORN—No. 2	24 1/2	25
OATS—Western mixed	13 1/2	14
BUTTER—Creamery	13	13 1/2
PORK	12 1/2	12 5/8

Scrofula Humor

"My little daughter's life was saved, as we believe, by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I would say that before she was six months old scrofula sores began to appear, and in a short time she had 7 running sores. One physician advised the amputation of one of her legs, to which we refused assent. We began giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla. A marked improvement was noticed after she had taken only a bottle, and by a continued use of it her recovery was complete. And she is now, being seven years old, strong and healthy." E. C. JONES, Ains, Lincoln Co., Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY SHORTENS LABOR DIMINISHES DANGER TO LIFE OF MOTHER AND CHILD. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PILES! FISTULA!

and all other diseases of the Rectum, Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Skin cured by Dr. J. C. MINOR, 100 N. 3d street, New York. No money paid until patient is cured. Write for our circular which will give you all necessary information and the names of hundreds who have been cured by us. Reader, if you are not satisfied yourself, cut this out and send it to someone who is of one such. If not, file it away; you may need it in the years to come.

KANSAS CITY TELEGRAPH COLLEGE

Kansas City, Mo. Commercial and Railway Telegraphy thoroughly taught. Send stamp for circular.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers. Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass, stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

It is said that the great oil fields of New York and Pennsylvania are rapidly becoming exhausted. The supply has fallen from 100,000 to 40,000 barrels per day. Search is being made for new fields.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, relief is sure in Carter's Little Liver Pills.

MAYO W. HAZELTINE receives \$175 a week from the New York Sun.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER is paid \$1,300 for his department in Harper's Magazine.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

TRADE MARK

KILLS ALL PAIN 25c A BOTTLE

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures your cough for 25c

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